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(54) **OPTICAL ASSEMBLY AND THE METHOD TO MAKE THE SAME**

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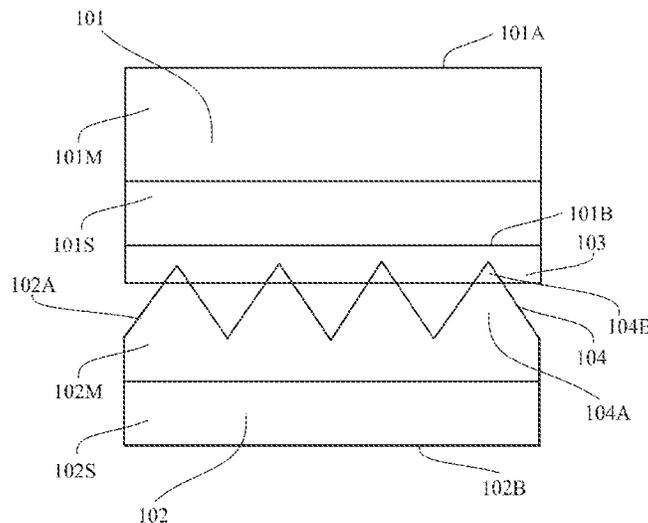
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(57) **ABSTRACT**  
The present invention discloses an optical assembly. The optical assembly comprises: a first optical film comprising a first surface; an adhesive disposed on the first surface of the first optical film; and a second optical film comprising a second surface, wherein the second surface of the second optical film comprises a plurality of microstructures, wherein the plurality of microstructures are bonded to the adhesive; wherein the adhesive is made of a first material and the plurality of microstructures are made of a second material, wherein the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive and the plurality of microstructures of the second optical film is greater than 100 g/25 mm and the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5.

**16 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**



**Related U.S. Application Data**

continuation of application No. 15/093,752, filed on Apr. 8, 2016, now Pat. No. 9,841,542.

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**C09J 133/08** (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

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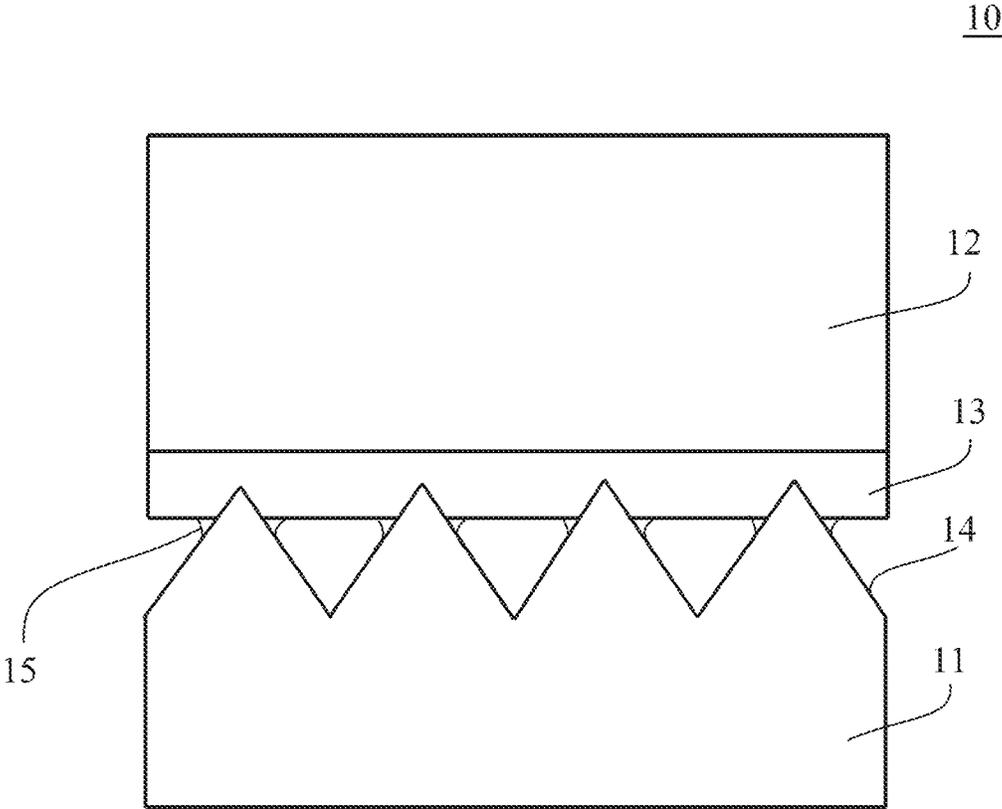


FIG. 1

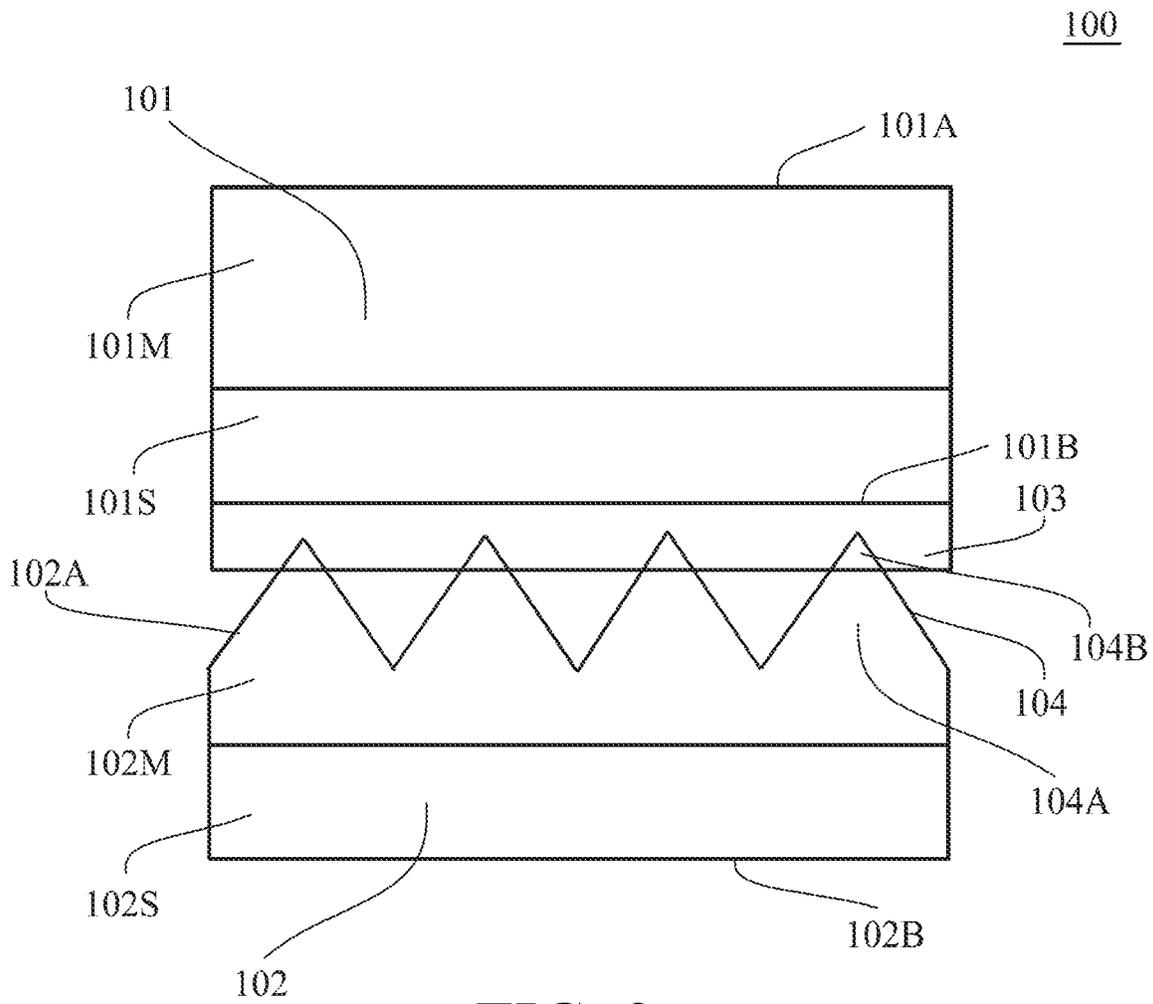


FIG. 2

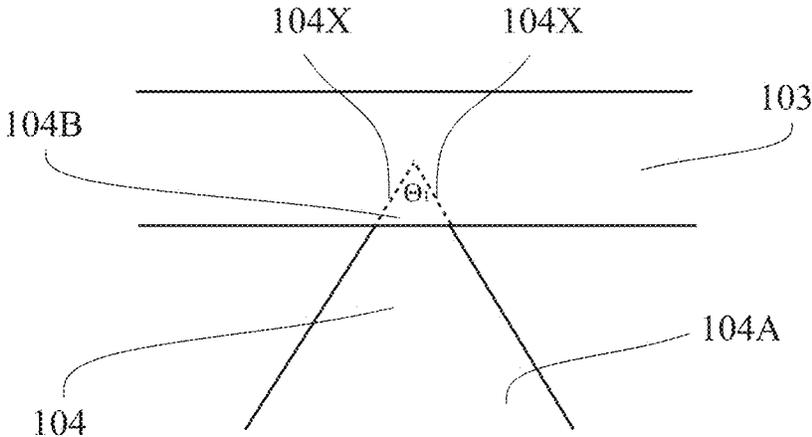


FIG. 3A

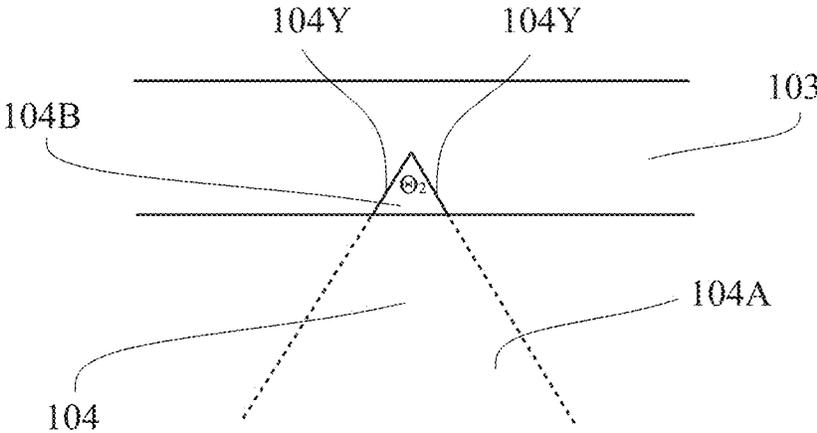


FIG. 3B

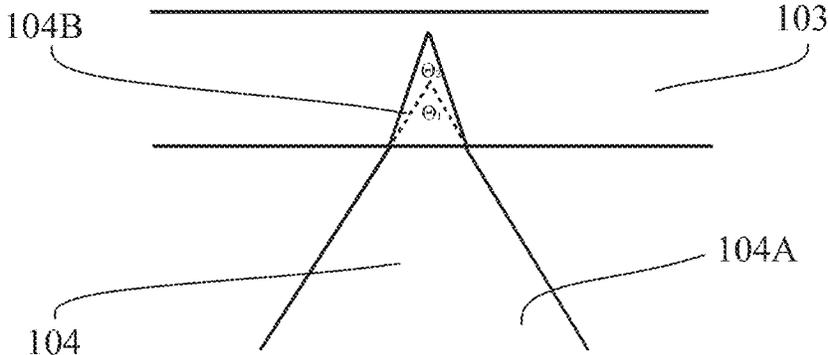


FIG. 4

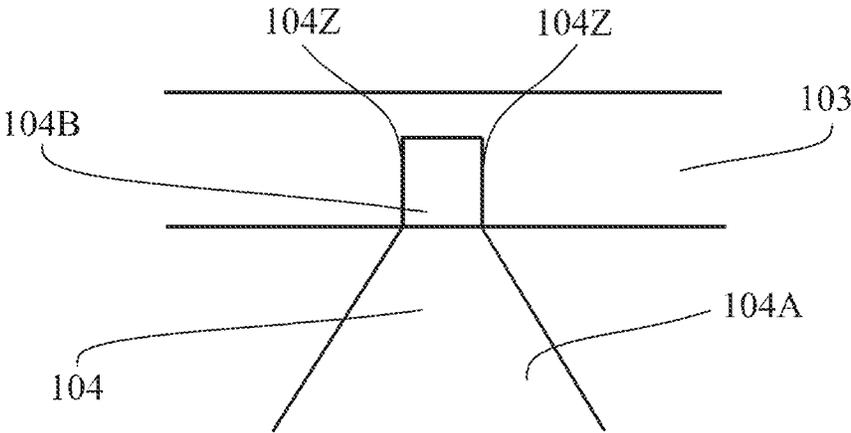


FIG. 5

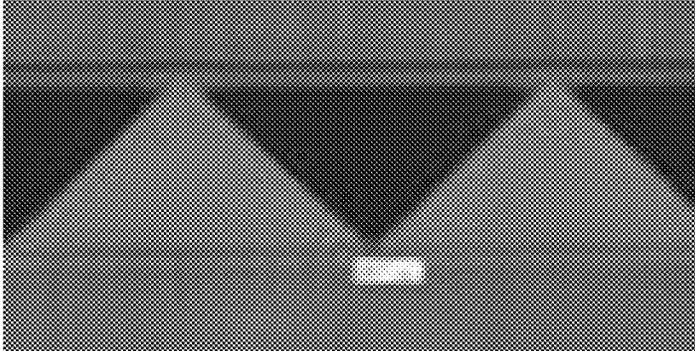


FIG. 6A

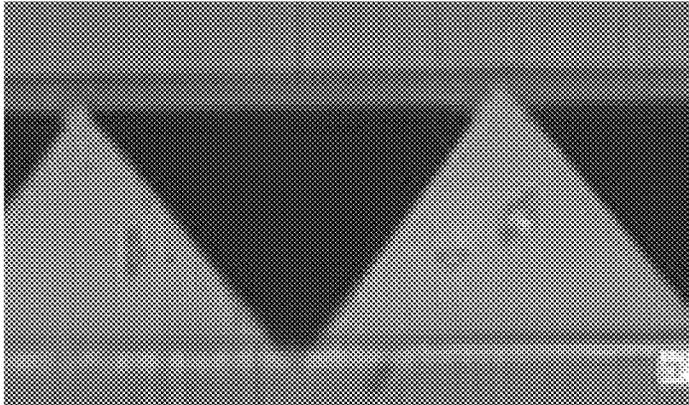


FIG. 6B

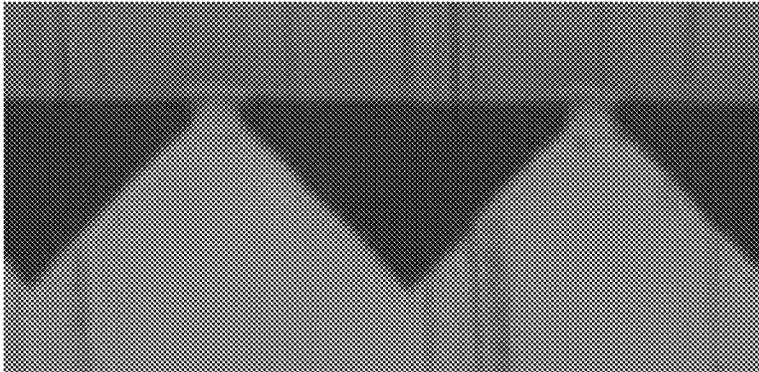


FIG. 6C

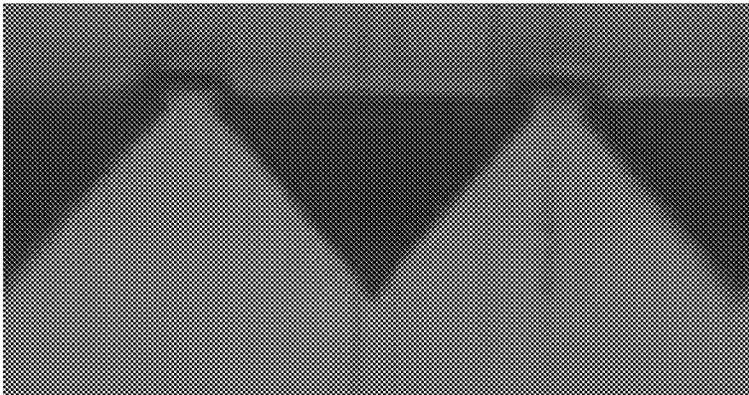


FIG. 6D

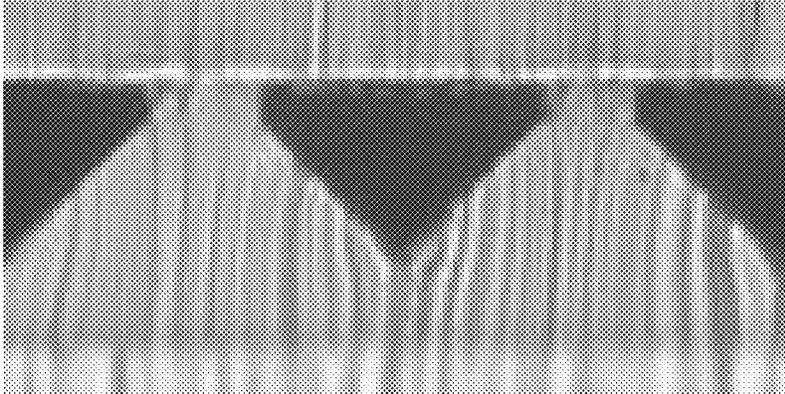


FIG. 6E

# OPTICAL ASSEMBLY AND THE METHOD TO MAKE THE SAME

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

This application is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/803,826 filed on Nov. 5, 2017, which is a continuation of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/093,752 filed on Apr. 8, 2016, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,841,542, which claims priority of U.S. provisional application Ser. No. 62/301,640 filed on Mar. 1, 2016. All of these applications are incorporated by reference herein in their entirety.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an optical assembly, and more particularly to an optical assembly combined by an adhesive.

### 2. Description of Related Art

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of an adhesive optical assembly 10. The optical assembly 10 includes a bottom light enhancement film 11, a top light enhancement film 12 disposed over the bottom light enhancement film 11 and an adhesive layer 13 between the top light enhancement film 12 and the bottom light enhancement film 11.

There are many potential problems in the adhesive optical assembly 10, including: (a) because the contact area between the adhesive layer 13 and the prisms 14 of the bottom light enhancement film 11 is smaller, there is not enough adhesion force between the adhesive layer 13 and the prisms 14 of the bottom light enhancement film 11; (b) increasing the thickness of the adhesive layer 13 is a way to increase the adhesion force between the adhesive layer 13 and the prisms 14 of the bottom light enhancement film 11, but it usually leads to the reduction of the optical gain (i.e. brightness); (c) "wick phenomenon" (i.e. capillarity phenomenon) 15 resulting from the adhesion between the adhesive layer 13 and the prisms 14 of the bottom light enhancement film 11 also largely reduces the optical gain.

Accordingly, the present invention proposes an optical assembly and its manufacturing method to overcome the above-mentioned disadvantages.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention uses the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the adhesive disposed on the bottom surface of the first optical film and the microstructures of the second optical film to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive and the microstructures of the second optical film and the optical gain of the optical assembly at the same time.

In one embodiment, the present invention discloses an optical assembly comprising: a first optical film comprising a first surface; an adhesive disposed on the first surface of the first optical film; and a second optical film comprising a second surface, wherein the second surface of the second optical film comprises a plurality of microstructures, wherein the plurality of microstructures are bonded to the adhesive; wherein the adhesive is made of a first material and the plurality of microstructures are made of a second material, wherein the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteris-

tic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive and the plurality of microstructures of the second optical film is greater than 100 g/25 mm and the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5.

In one embodiment, the present invention discloses a method of forming an optical assembly comprising: providing a first optical film comprising a first surface; disposing an adhesive on the first surface of the first optical film; and providing a second optical film comprising a second surface, wherein the second surface of the second optical film comprises a plurality of microstructures, wherein the plurality of microstructures are bonded to the adhesive; wherein the adhesive is made of a first material and the plurality of microstructures are made of a second material, wherein the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive and the plurality of microstructures of the second optical film is greater than 100 g/25 mm, the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5.

In one embodiment, the present invention discloses an optical assembly comprising: a first optical film comprising a first surface; an adhesive disposed on the first surface of the first optical film; and a second optical film comprising a second surface, wherein the second surface of the second optical film comprises a plurality of microstructures, wherein the plurality of microstructures are bonded to the adhesive; wherein the adhesive is made of a first hydrophilic material and a first hydrophobic material, and the plurality of microstructures are made of a second hydrophobic material, wherein the weight ratio of the first hydrophobic material to the first hydrophilic material is 0.25~1.55.

The detailed technology and above preferred embodiments implemented for the present invention are described in the following paragraphs accompanying the appended drawings for people skilled in the art to well appreciate the features of the claimed invention.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The foregoing aspects and many of the accompanying advantages of this invention will become more readily appreciated as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

FIG. 1 illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of an adhesive optical assembly;

FIG. 2 illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of an optical assembly in the present invention;

FIG. 3A illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of a light directing portion of a microstructure;

FIG. 3B illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of a bonding portion of a microstructure;

FIG. 4 illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of a light directing portion and a bonding portion of a microstructure in another embodiment; and

FIG. 5 illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of a light directing portion and a bonding portion of a microstructure in another embodiment; and

FIG. 6A to FIG. 6E illustrate actual cross-sectional views of wick phenomenon in Example 1, Example 2, Example 3, Comparative Example 1 and Comparative Example 2.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE ILLUSTRATED EMBODIMENTS

The detailed explanation of the present invention is described as follows. The described preferred embodiments

are presented for purposes of illustrations and description and they are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention.

FIG. 2 illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of an optical assembly 100 in the present invention. The optical assembly 100 comprises a first optical film 101, a second optical film 102 and an adhesive 103 between the first optical film 101 and the second optical film 102. The first optical film 101 has a top surface 101A and a bottom surface 101B. The adhesive 103 is disposed on the bottom surface 101B of the first optical film 101. The second optical film 102 has a top surface 102A and a bottom surface 102B. The top surface 102A of the second optical film 102 comprises a plurality of microstructures 104 (preferably, each microstructure 104 is a prism), and the microstructures 104 are bonded to the adhesive 103. The adhesive 103 is made of a first material and the microstructures 104 are made of a second material.

The hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 100 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.5. The present invention uses the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material and the second material to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 and the optical gain of the optical assembly 100 at the same time. In other words, the present invention can achieve the goal of providing sufficient adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 while maintaining the optical gain of the optical assembly 100 within operating ranges simply by selecting appropriate hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material without adding other complex processes, thereby the manufacturing cost can be largely reduced. Preferably, if wick phenomenon (between the adhesive 103 disposed on the bottom surface 101B of the first optical film 101 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102) results from the hydrophilic/hydrophobic consistency of the first material and the second material, increasing the surface area (the area not embedded in the adhesive 103) of the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102, reducing the thickness of the adhesive 103 or any other suitable method can improve the optical gain of the optical assembly 100.

The hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material and the second material can be further configured to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 and the optical gain of the optical assembly 100 at the same time. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 120 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.52. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 140 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e.

brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.52. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 150 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.55. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 160 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.57. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 180 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.6. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 200 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.62. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 220 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.65. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 250 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.67. In one embodiment, the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material is configured with respect to the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 is greater than 250 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly 100 is greater than 1.7. In one embodiment, the contact angle of the first material cannot be smaller than the contact angle of the second material to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In another embodiment, the contact angle of the first material cannot be greater than the contact angle of the second material to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In other words, the specific hydrophilic/hydrophobic weight ratio of the first material to the second material can meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned.

The thickness of the adhesive 103 can be 0.5–3  $\mu\text{m}$ . The hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material and the second material and the thickness of the adhesive 103 can be further configured to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive 103 and the microstructures 104 of the second optical film 102 and the optical gain of the optical

assembly **100** at the same time. In one embodiment, the thickness of the adhesive **103** can be 0.5~2  $\mu\text{m}$ . In one embodiment, the thickness of the adhesive **103** can be 0.5~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (1~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or 0.5~1  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Although the thickness of the adhesive **103** is smaller (e.g. <1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ), the adhesive force is large enough to avoid the separation of the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**. Besides, the smaller thickness of the adhesive **103** can improve the optical gain. Preferably, if wick phenomenon results from the hydrophilic/hydrophobic consistency of the first material and the second material, increasing the surface area (the area not embedded in the adhesive **103**) of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, reducing the thickness of the adhesive **103** or any other suitable method can improve the optical gain of the optical assembly **100**. In one embodiment, the contact angle of the first material can be not smaller than the contact angle of the second material to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In another embodiment, the contact angle of the first material cannot be greater than the contact angle of the second material to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In other words, the specific hydrophilic/hydrophobic weight ratio of the first material to the second material can meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned.

The hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material and the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the second material is configured to have the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** greater than 3 dyne/cm such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 100 g/25 mm and the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5.

The hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic of the first material and the second material and the difference of the surface tension can be further configured to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** and the optical gain of the optical assembly **100** at the same time. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 3 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 4 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 5 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 7 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 9 dyne/cm. Preferably, if wick phenomenon results from the hydrophilic/hydrophobic consistency of the first material and the second material, increasing the surface area (the area not embedded in the adhesive **103**) of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, reducing the thickness of the adhesive **103** or any other suitable method can improve the optical gain of the optical assembly **100**. In one embodiment, the contact angle of the first material can be not smaller than the contact angle of the second material to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-

mentioned. In another embodiment, the contact angle of the first material can be not greater than the contact angle of the second material to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In other words, the specific hydrophilic/hydrophobic weight ratio of the first material to the second material can meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned.

Each microstructure **104** has a light directing portion **104A** and a bonding portion **104B** bonded to the adhesive **103**. FIG. 3A illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of a light directing portion **104A** of a microstructure **104**. FIG. 3B illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of a bonding portion **104B** of a microstructure **104**. The light directing portion **104A** has two intersecting extending-facets (e.g., extending-planes) **104X** defining a first dihedral angle  $\Theta_1$  and the bonding portion **104B** has two intersecting facets (e.g., planes) **104Y** defining a second dihedral angle  $\Theta_2$ , wherein the first dihedral angle this substantially equal to the second dihedral angle  $\Theta_2$  (in fact, the two intersecting extending-facets **104X** of the light directing portion **104A** is consistent with the two intersecting facets **104Y** of the bonding portion **104B**). Preferably, the first dihedral angle  $\Theta_1$  (or the second dihedral angle  $\Theta_2$ ) is 90 degrees; however, the present invention is not limited to this case. The microstructure **104** can extend along a first direction; in one embodiment, the microstructure **104** can be a regular microstructure having a cross-sectional shape of the same size along in a first direction (e.g., regular prism or regular lens). The microstructure **104** can be a bulk microstructure (e.g., microlens). Specifically, the present invention adopts regular microstructures **104** (regular triangular prism preferably) to be bonded to the adhesive **103**; the microstructure **104** does not need to have a special shape to increase the area contacting the adhesive **103** to increase adhesive force, so it can reduce the process complexity. Moreover, the smaller thickness of the adhesive **103** is (e.g. <1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and regular microstructures can also reduce the total thickness of the optical assembly **100**.

FIG. 4A illustrates a schematic cross-sectional view of a light directing portion **104A** and a bonding portion **104B** of a microstructure **104** in another embodiment. The second dihedral angle  $\Theta_2$  can be smaller than the first dihedral angle  $\Theta_1$  so that the bonding portion **104B** has more area contacting the adhesive **103** to improve the adhesive force. Moreover, the bonding portion **104B** can have two parallel facets (e.g., planes) **104Z** so that the bonding portion **104B** has more area contacting the adhesive **103** to improve the adhesive force (see FIG. 5).

The first optical film **101** can be any suitable optical film, such as light enhancement film, diffusing sheet, DBEF and so on. The second optical film **102** can be also any suitable optical film, such as light enhancement film, diffusing sheet, DBEF and soon. The first optical film **101** may comprise a substrate **101S** (e.g., PET substrate) and the microstructure layer **101M** disposed on the substrate **101S**. The second optical film **102** may have a substrate **102S** (e.g., PET substrate) and the microstructure layer **102M** disposed on the substrate **102S**.

The adhesive **103** are made of a first hydrophilic material and a first hydrophobic material, and the microstructures **104** are made of a second hydrophilic material, wherein the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is 0.25~1.55. Because the microstructures **104** are made of a hydrophilic material, decrease the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** so that the adhe-

sive **103** is inclined to be a hydrophobic material; accordingly, wick phenomenon is improved due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic repulsion.

The smaller weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** can contribute to the improvement of wick phenomenon, but the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** is so weak due to hydrophilic/hydrophobic repulsion that it is possible that the separation of the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** often happens in the subsequent process; the greater weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** can worsen wick phenomenon and the optical gain of the optical assembly **100** is largely reduced. Therefore, the optimal weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** can improve wick phenomenon and the adhesive force at the same time.

The weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material can be further configured to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** and the optical gain of the optical assembly **100** at the same time. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is 0.3~1.5. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is 0.4~1.2. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is 0.45~1.1. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is 0.45~1.0. Preferably, if wick phenomenon results from the hydrophilic/hydrophobic consistency of the first material and the second material, increasing the surface area (the area not embedded in the adhesive **103**) of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, reducing the thickness of the adhesive **103** or any other suitable method can improve the optical gain of the optical assembly **100**. In one embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** cannot be smaller than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In another embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** cannot be greater than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In other words, the specific hydrophilic/hydrophobic weight ratio of the material of the adhesive **103** is chosen for the hydrophilic material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** can meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned.

The weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is 0.25~1.55 such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 100 g/25 mm and the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5. The present invention uses the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material and the second hydrophilic material to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** and the optical gain of the optical assembly **100** at the same time. Preferably, if wick phenomenon results from the hydrophilic/hydrophobic consistency of the material of the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, increasing the surface area (the area not embedded in the adhesive **103**) of

the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, reducing the thickness of the adhesive **103** or any other suitable method can improve the optical gain of the optical assembly **100**.

The weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material and the second hydrophilic material can be further configured to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** and the optical gain of the optical assembly **100** at the same time. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 120 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.52. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 140 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is than 1.52. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 150 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.55. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 160 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.57. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 180 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.6. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 200 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.62. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 220 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.65. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 250 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.67. In one embodiment, the weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is configured with respect to the second hydrophilic material such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the micro-

structures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 250 g/25 mm and the optical gain (i.e. brightness) of the optical assembly **100** is greater than 1.7. In one embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** cannot be smaller than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In another embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** cannot be greater than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In other words, the specific hydrophilic/hydrophobic weight ratio of the material of the adhesive **103** is chosen for the hydrophilic material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** can meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned.

The thickness of the adhesive is 0.5~3  $\mu\text{m}$ . The weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material and the thickness of the adhesive can be further configured to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** and the optical gain of the optical assembly **100** at the same time. In one embodiment, the thickness of the adhesive can be 0.5~2  $\mu\text{m}$ . In one embodiment, the thickness of the adhesive can be 0.5~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  (1~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  or 0.5~1  $\mu\text{m}$ ). Although the thickness of the adhesive **103** is smaller (e.g. <1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ ), the adhesive force is large enough to avoid the separation of the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104**. Besides, the smaller thickness of the adhesive **103** can improve the optical gain. Preferably, if wick phenomenon results from the hydrophilic/hydrophobic consistency of the material of the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, increasing the surface area (the area not embedded in the adhesive **103**) of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, reducing the thickness of the adhesive **103** or any other suitable method can improve the optical gain of the optical assembly **100**. In one embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** cannot be smaller than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In another embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** cannot be greater than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In other words, the specific hydrophilic/hydrophobic weight ratio of the material of the adhesive **103** is chosen for the hydrophilic material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** can meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned.

The weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material is 0.25~1.55 to have the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** greater than 3 dyne/cm such that the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the plurality of microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** are greater than 100 g/25 mm, the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5.

The weight ratio of the first hydrophilic material to the first hydrophobic material and the difference of the surface tension can be further configured to improve the adhesive force between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** and the optical gain of the optical assembly **100** at the same time. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 3 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103**

and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 4 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 5 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 7 dyne/cm. In one embodiment, the difference of the surface tension between the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** is greater than 9 dyne/cm. Preferably, if wick phenomenon results from the hydrophilic/hydrophobic consistency of the material of the adhesive **103** and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102**, reducing the thickness of the adhesive **103** or any other suitable method can improve the optical gain of the optical assembly **100**. In one embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** can be not smaller than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In another embodiment, the contact angle of the material of the adhesive **103** cannot be greater than the contact angle of the material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** to meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned. In other words, the specific hydrophilic/hydrophobic weight ratio of the material of the adhesive **103** is chosen for the hydrophilic material of the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** can meet the adhesive force and the optical gain which are above-mentioned.

## EXPERIMENTS

The following examples take a test of “the ratio the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103**” vs “the hydrophilic material of the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102**”. However, the present invention is not limited to these examples. In these examples, the hydrophilic materials of the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** are the same (the surface tension is about 38 dyne/cm), the hydrophilic material of the adhesive **103** includes a combination of Dipentaerythritol Hexaacrylate (DPHA CNS, manufactured by Sartomer Company) and Bisphenol A (EO)<sub>30</sub> Dimethacrylate (M2301, manufactured by Miwon Company), and the hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** is Isodecyl Acrylate (M130, manufactured by Miwon). Moreover, photoinitiator **184** is added in each example. After four hours of stirring at normal temperature, proceed to coating, preparing and manufacturing of sample and physical measurement. The measurement result is list in Table 1 and FIG. 6A to FIG. 6E illustrate actual cross-sectional views of wick phenomenon in Example 1, Example 2, Example 3, Comparative Example 1 and Comparative Example 2.

TABLE 1

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3	Comparative Example 1	Comparative Example 2
the ratio of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material of the adhesive	0.25	0.54	1	1.86	4

TABLE 1-continued

	Exam- ple 1	Exam- ple 2	Exam- ple 3	Compar- ative Example 1	Compar- ative Example 2
the thickness of the adhesive ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	1~1.5	1~1.5	1~1.5	1~1.5	1~1.5
surface tension (dyne/cm)	28.1	33.3	35.2	36.6	39.0
optical gain (brightness)	1.67	1.66	1.63	1.6	1.56
adhesive force (g/25 mm)	83	181	207	211	220
wick phenomenon	none	none	slight	worse	the worst

Example 1

Choose a UV resin having the ratio 0.25 of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material as an adhesive **103**. Coat the adhesive **103** on the bottom surface **101B** of the first optical film **101**, control the thickness of the adhesive **103** to 1~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  after drying the adhesive **103** and bond the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** to the adhesive **103** by embossing of the roll such that the adhesive **103** and the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** are physically bonded and then chemically bonded by UV crosslink-curing reaction. Because the adhesive **103** is made of a more hydrophobic UV resin and the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** is made of a more hydrophilic UV resin, wick phenomenon resulting from the consistency of the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic can be completely overcome and the optical gain is 1.67. However, polarity difference due to the difference of the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic will reduce the adhesive force to 83 g/25 mm.

Example 2

Choose a UV resin having the ratio 0.54 of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material as an adhesive **103**. Coat the adhesive **103** on the bottom surface **101B** of the first optical film **101**, control the thickness of the adhesive **103** to 1~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  after drying the adhesive **103** and bond the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** to the adhesive **103** by embossing of the roll such that the adhesive **103** and the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** are physically bonded and then chemically bonded by UV crosslink-curing reaction. Because the adhesive **103** is made of a more hydrophobic UV resin and the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** is made of a more hydrophilic UV resin, wick phenomenon resulting from the consistency of the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic can be completely overcome and the optical gain is 1.66. Although the adhesive **103** is still made of a hydrophobic UV resin, the adhesive force is largely increased to 181 g/25 mm since the ratio of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** increases from 0.25 to 0.54.

Example 3

Choose a UV resin having the ratio 1 of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material as an adhesive **103**. Coat the adhesive **103** on the bottom surface **101B** of the first optical film **101**, control the thickness of the adhesive **103** to 1~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  after drying the adhesive **103** and bond the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** to the adhesive **103** by embossing of the roll such that the adhesive **103** and

the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** are physically bonded and then chemically bonded by UV crosslink-curing reaction. Because the ratio of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** is increased to 1, wick phenomenon resulting from the consistency of the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic begins to happen and the optical gain also begins to decrease (the optical gain is 1.63). However, the adhesive force 207 g/25 mm in Example 3 is better than the adhesive force 181 g/25 mm in Example 2.

Comparative Example 1

Choose a UV resin having the ratio 1.86 of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material as an adhesive **103**. Coat the adhesive **103** on the bottom surface **101B** of the first optical film **101**, control the thickness of the adhesive **103** to 1~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  after drying the adhesive **103** and bond the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** to the adhesive **103** by embossing of the roll such that the adhesive **103** and the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** are physically bonded and then chemically bonded by UV crosslink-curing reaction. Because the ratio of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** is increased to 1.86, wick phenomenon resulting from the consistency of the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic is more obvious and the optical gain largely decreases (the optical gain is 1.6). However, the adhesive force 211 g/25 mm in Comparative Example 1 is better than the adhesive force 207 g/25 mm in Example 3.

Comparative Example 2

Choose a UV resin having the ratio 4 of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material as an adhesive **103**. Coat the adhesive **103** on the bottom surface **101B** of the first optical film **101**, control the thickness of the adhesive **103** to 1~1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  after drying the adhesive **103** and bond the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** to the adhesive **103** by embossing of the roll such that the adhesive **103** and the prisms **104** of the second optical film **102** are physically bonded and then chemically bonded by UV crosslink-curing reaction. Because the ratio of the hydrophilic material to the hydrophobic material of the adhesive **103** is increased to 4, wick phenomenon resulting from the consistency of the hydrophilic/hydrophobic characteristic is the most obvious and the optical gain is the lowest (the optical gain is 1.56). However, the adhesive force 220 g/25 mm in Comparative Example 2 is better than the adhesive force 211 g/25 mm in Comparative Example 1.

The above conditions can be also applied to the adhesive **103** made of a first hydrophilic material and a first hydrophobic material and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** made of a second hydrophobic material; for example, the adhesive **103** are made of a first hydrophilic material and a first hydrophobic material, and the microstructures **104** of the second optical film **102** are made of a second hydrophobic material, wherein the weight ratio of the first hydrophobic material to the first hydrophilic material is 0.25~1.55. Therefore, it does not be described in detail herein.

The above disclosure is related to the detailed technical contents and inventive features thereof. People skilled in the art may proceed with a variety of modifications and replacements based on the disclosures and suggestions of the invention as described without departing from the characteristics thereof. Nevertheless, although such modifications

and replacements are not fully disclosed in the above descriptions, they have substantially been covered in the following claims as appended.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of forming an optical assembly, comprising:
  - 5 providing a first optical film comprising a first surface;
  - forming an adhesive layer on the first surface of the first optical film, wherein the adhesive layer is made of a first material, wherein the thickness of the adhesive layer is in a range from 0.5 μm to 3 μm;
  - 10 providing a second optical film comprising a second surface, wherein the second surface of the second optical film comprises a plurality of prisms, wherein the plurality of prisms are made of a second material; and
  - 15 bonding the plurality of prisms to the adhesive layer by controlling a difference between the surface tension of the first material and the surface tension of the second material, wherein the difference is greater than 3 dyne/cm such that the adhesive force between the adhesive layer and the plurality of prisms is enough to prevent the adhesive layer and the plurality of prisms from being separated and the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5 when the first material and the second material are fully cured.
2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of prisms penetrate into the adhesive layer.
3. The method according to claim 1, wherein each of the plurality of prisms has a light directing portion and a bonding portion bonded to the adhesive layer, wherein the light directing portion has two intersecting extending-planes defining a first dihedral angle and the bonding portion has two intersecting planes defining a second dihedral angle, wherein the second dihedral angle is substantially equal to the first dihedral angle.
4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first material is a hydrophilic material and the second material is a hydrophobic material.
5. The method according to claim 1, wherein the first material is a hydrophobic material and the second material is a hydrophilic material.
6. A method of forming an optical assembly, comprising:
  - 40 providing a first optical film comprising a first surface;
  - forming an adhesive layer on the first surface of the first optical film, wherein the adhesive layer is made of a first material;
  - 45 providing a second optical film comprising a second surface, wherein the second surface of the second optical film comprises a plurality of prisms, wherein the plurality of prisms are made of a second material; and
  - 50 bonding the plurality of prisms to the adhesive layer by controlling a difference between the surface tension of the first material and the surface tension of the second material, wherein the difference is greater than 3 dyne/cm such that the adhesive force between the adhesive layer and the plurality of prisms is enough to prevent the adhesive layer and the plurality of prisms from being separated and the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5 when the first material and the second material are fully cured.
  - 55
  - 60
7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the plurality of prisms penetrate into the adhesive layer.

8. The method according to claim 6, wherein each of the plurality of prisms has a light directing portion and a bonding portion bonded to the adhesive layer, wherein the light directing portion has two intersecting extending-planes defining a first dihedral angle and the bonding portion has two intersecting planes defining a second dihedral angle, wherein the second dihedral angle is substantially equal to the first dihedral angle.
9. The method according to claim 6, wherein the first material is a hydrophilic material and the second material is a hydrophobic material.
10. The method according to claim 6, wherein the first material is a hydrophobic material and the second material is a hydrophilic material.
11. An optical assembly, comprising:
  - 15 a first optical film comprising a first surface;
  - an adhesive layer formed on the first surface of the first optical film; and
  - a second optical film comprising a second surface, wherein the second surface of the second optical film comprises a plurality of microstructures, wherein the plurality of microstructures are bonded to the adhesive layer;
  - 25 wherein the adhesive layer is made of a first material and the plurality of microstructures are made of a second material, wherein the surface tension of the first material and the surface tension of the second material have a difference for bonding the plurality of microstructures to the adhesive layer, wherein the difference is greater than 3 dyne/cm such that the adhesive force between the adhesive layer and the plurality of microstructures is enough to prevent the adhesive layer and the plurality of microstructures from being separated and the optical gain of the optical assembly is greater than 1.5 when the first material and the second material are fully cured.
12. The optical assembly according to claim 11, wherein the plurality of microstructures penetrate into the adhesive layer.
13. The optical assembly according to claim 11, wherein each of the plurality of microstructures has a light directing portion and a bonding portion bonded to the adhesive layer, wherein the light directing portion has two intersecting extending-facets defining a first dihedral angle and the bonding portion has two intersecting facets defining a second dihedral angle, wherein the first dihedral angle is substantially equal to the second dihedral angle.
14. The optical assembly according to claim 11, wherein each of the plurality of microstructures has a light directing portion and a bonding portion bonded to the adhesive layer, wherein the light directing portion has two intersecting extending-planes defining a first dihedral angle and the bonding portion has two intersecting planes defining a second dihedral angle, wherein the second dihedral angle is substantially equal to the first dihedral angle.
15. The optical assembly according to claim 11, wherein the first material is a hydrophilic material and the second material is a hydrophobic material.
16. The optical assembly according to claim 11, wherein the first material is a hydrophobic material and the second material is a hydrophilic material.

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